AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Confident of a Bright Future. Since the Indiana, Bloomington & Western road paid the judgment of several hundred thousand dollars to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road matters have relapsed into a quiet condition, but new developments are liable to come to the surface any day. One of the directors is quoted as saying that it is the general understanding that several railroad companies have been interested in the question of the ultimate disposition of the road, and from all that is known it is probably safe to say that a lease or other arrangement doubtless could be made on a fair basis. But the officers of the company desire to demonstrate just what the road can do on an independent footing, operated by and for its own interests. Feeling confident that its, earning abilities are not lessened in the least by such operation, its officers feel that the road can make a much better trade after it has shown just what it can do by itself. We bear that the company's officers in Ohio, who are the same as under the Indiana, Bloomington & Western management, say that the road is doing fully as well at present as it did under the lease, and the Boston officers state that earnings are satisfactory in every way. The annual meeting of the company will be held in October, and nothing definite is likely to be done in the way of negotiating a lease or other alliance until after that event, while it is quite probable that the road will be operated as at present for the remainder of the year at least.

A Brotherhhood Pienic.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27 .-- A union picnie and meeting of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is in progress at Aliquippa grove, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad, near this city, and will continue tonight and to-morrow. A rain this morning interfered to some extent with the festivities, but a large crowd was present, and as 9,500 tickets have been sold to the railroad fraternity from Maine to California, the success of the meeting is assured. To-day is brakemen's day, and Chief Sargeant, with several executive board offiwas expected to be present this afternoon and make an an address, but he did not arrive. Grand Master Sargeant of the Firemen's Brotherhood, did not arrive and no meeting was held. The inclement weather worked against the demonstrations and not more than 1,000 persons were present. A large attendance is looked for to-morrow, however. Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is aunounced to speak, and Grand Master Sargeant will probably also be present. The meeting annonneed for to-day was postponed and the day was devoted to dancing and kindred pleasures. At to-morrow's meeting the subject of strikes will be discussed, and plans will be considered which will provide for more thorough organiza-

An Ingenious Swindle.

An exchange says: "The announcement made some time ago that an agent of the Chinese government had arrived in America with authority to employ many men for Chinese railways just opened, caused a good deal of flutter among railway employes. The railroad press warned the people at the time to be careful, as this was probably a mere confidence game. It now turns out that this view was the correct one. Mr. F. A. Bee, Chinese consul at San Francisco, has written a letter to Mr. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, thoroughly exposing the whole fraud."

Personal, Local and State Notes. Four large engines, built at the Altoona shops. have just been placed in service on the eastern division of the lines operated by the Pennsyl-

The fact that the engineers, the firemen and the brakemen on the Mackey lines struck together strengthens the belief that an alliance has been formed between the three organiza-

Ticket agents of the Baltimore & Ohio road are feeling good that General Passenger Agent Scull has given them permission to again receive commissions from any road which offers

The third week in August the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road shows an increase in earnings as compared with the corresponding week 1887 of \$4,369; the Evansville & Terre Haute an increase of \$2,400.

nati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road has been advancing at the rate of one point a day. If the improvement continues in the same ratio, before September next it will reach par. The problem with the Union Pacific is how to furnish cars to move the business on their lines.

For eight days past the stock of the Cincin-

In Utah and Colorado there are 1,500 car-loads of potatoes to ship, and one shipper on their lines has 250,000 bushels of corn to forward to The Vermont Railroad Commissioners have

declined to recommend that the Vermont Valley road make a reduction in their passenger per mile. The road, however, sells 1,000-mile tickets at 2 cents per mile.

Conductor Consnt, of the C., L., St. L. & C. returned from the East on Sunday, bringing his son with him, who is not any better. The surgeons are still unable to locate the ball which was shot into him from the pistol of the party who robbed him a few months ago.

This week the round trip rate from St. Louis to Cincinnati via Indianapolis is \$5, and already the scalpers are profiting by it. Parties even coming from St. Louis here do well to purchase these tickets, as at Indianapolis the scalpers resell them for Cincinnati or return to St. Louis.

The fight between the Adams and United States express companies has been renewed with more bitterness than ever. Neither will receive freight or money packages from each other unless the charges are prepaid. | Meantime the American Express Company is profiting by their petty squabbling. The round-trip rate made by the roads be-

veen Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincents per mile. It is stated, however, that as soon as the mileage books which were issued early in the year so freely by one of the lines are all in, the round-trip rate will be taken off en-The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio

have agreed to restore rates on steel and iron shipped from Johnstown, on Sept. 5. Some six months ago these roads made the rate to western points from Johnstown the same as from Pittsburg, and it was the cause of a good deal of complaint on the part of the Pittsburg steel and iron manufacturers. The last few months passenger rates between

Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati have been so low that mileage books purchased at two cents per mile were more expensive than purchasing regular tickets. Now that rates have been advanced mileage books are beginning to sell again. One road yesterday sold seven-teen 1,000 mile books at \$20 each.

The Pennsylvania Company is disposed to make a railroad center at Hamilton, O. They yesterday placed a switching engine there and a train crew to do work on the private switches and in their own yards, and will put in additional private switches. The Hamiltonians begin to think that it was fortunate that the Pennsylva-

nia people have got into Hamilton. Officers of car-works are much pleased to hear the cry of a scarcity of cars to move the business offered, thinking that it means business for them. In fact, the increasing inquiries as to prices and time of delivery indicate that the car-builders have good grounds to expect a revival in business. But few now have orders requiring their full productive capacity.

The Pensylvania Company has dropped the fare between New Albany, Jeffersonville and Louisville to 5 cents each way. This is done to offset arrangements which the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company have entered into with the street-car company of New Albany to earry people to any point on their lines at the same fare charged between New Albany and Louisville.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago has purchased a steam shovel at a cost of \$6,500, and yesterday set it at work loading cars, at the Riverside pit, a few miles out of Cincinnati, and have put on three construction trains, which are to hau! dirt and gravel to make a large fill for the Cincinnati Southern in Mill creek bottom. It is estimated that it will take

250,000 yards of dirt to make the fill. J. H. Woodard, who is interested, in fact, chief owner of a short road from Oakland, Cal. into the suburbs of that city, writes a friend here that he has struck a bonanza. His road reaches a valuable quarry, and from it parties have contracted with him to ship 560,000 tons of stone into San Francisco, and he has written to car-works in the East to send him at once one hundred flat cars of 40,000 pounds capacity.

The Boston Advertiser of the 25th says: "The attention of Boston people has of late been did to the consolidated 6 per cent. (1934) bonds of the C., C., C. & I. company. They are quoted at about 110 and net about 54 per cent. The C., C. & I. is a road of large earning eapacity, gross earnings averaging about \$10,000 a mile. In 1887 a nominal surplus of over \$900,-600 was earned, some \$200,000 of which was required to cancel a deficit on an operated road, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and \$422,000 of

which was used for additions to property. The road is a part of the Vanderbilt system, and as will be conceded, is very conservatively man-

It is quite probable that the Ohio, Indiana & Western and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois roads will restore rates between Indianapolis and Chicago to tariff within a day or two. It seems that these roads were not included in the new arrangement to maintain rates at the suggestion of General Manager Lyford, of the C., & E. Ill., who, however, pledged his word before leaving the meeting that their line between Chicago and Indianapolis should not be a dis-

turbing element. The monthly report of the Railroad Gazette of railway accidents in the United States shows that in July there were a total of 157 accidents. in which 60 persons were killed and 169 injured. The accidents are classified as follows: Sixtyone collisions, eighty-six derailments and ten from unexplained causes. But five of these accidents occurred on Indiana roads, and but two on Indianapolis lines. That there should be sixty-one collisions shows a carelessness on the part of employes which should attract attention and lead to more strict discipline in the handling

The second mortgage bondholders who join with the first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash in putting the Eastern lines into the hands of an independent receiver, must feel delighted at the results. No one has received a penny of interest except the first mortgage bondholders. The second mortgage bonds are as much in arrears as ever, and out of a receipt of nearly fourteen millions and a half, Receiver McNulta has only a working balance of \$245,151 on hand -less than enough required for the payment of another coupon on first mortgage bonds.

By the official report of watches in use on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg road, the rating for shielded watches for first quarter, after the new rules went into effect, the average variation was I second per day; second quarter, average variation 2 second per day; third quarter, average variation 4-10 second per day. On the Wabash about 400 watches show a variation: First quarter, average 14 second per day; second quarter, average 1 second per day; third quarter, average 8-10 second per day. On the Chicago & Northwestern about 1,500 watches show an average variation of about 1 second per day for the second quarter.

Without question, before another twelve months rolls around there will be another railroad between Ft. Wayne and Lafayette, using the old Wabash canal-bank for a road-bed. An expert engineer has just returned from an inspection of the route, and he expresses the opinion that \$300 a mile will perfect the grade a width of sixteen feet the entire distance; at every point where streams are crossed there are now substantial stone abutments, and all there is to do is to build swinging bridges. The distance is 109 miles, and a contractor stands ready to construct the road ready for trains in 109 days. Harry Drew is of the opinion that \$10,000 a mile will build and properly equip the road. There are a few minor matters to arrange which may delay beginning the work until early next spring. Arrangements have been made to secure the money to carry out the scheme when the proper time comes, and the parties who are behind the movement do not put their hand to the plow and then look back as have parties who have heretofore agitated the building of the road.

VOORHEES SCARED.

A Brief Reference to His Record-Why He Opposes Harrison.

Senator Voorhees selects his audience with rare wisdom when he chooses to indulge in personal slander. A few days ago he addressed an audience of clay-eaters at a village called Spartanburg in North Carolins, and in the course of his remarks paid the following high tribute to the Republican candidate for President:

"I know the man in my State who is the candidate of the Republican party. General Butler knows that I speak the truth when I say that a more uncharitable, intolerant, parrow-minded bigot in politics never lived than the Republican candidate for President. I measure my words, I hope and pray, and so I ask you to do, that God Almighty will avert such a calamity to this land as the election of General Harrison."

In making this slanderous assertion its effect would have been incomplete had the Indiana Senator not appealed to Senator Butler, of South Carolina-the man who will go down to history remembered chiefly because he led a band of assassins to "kill niggers" at Hamburg, in his native State, some years ago.

During the war the propriety of sending Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, to accompany Mr. Vallandinham, of Ohio, to his friends within the lines of the Southern Confederacy was seriously discussed at Washington, but a promise of good behavior on Mr. V.'s part, and the guarantee of Republican friends prevented this dis grace and the Hoosier stateman was tolerated. Now, however, no Northern man is as welcome in the Democratic South as he; and when he breathes the air of the old slave States he feels that naturally and necessarily he is among friends. He therefore proceeds to slander and vilify the name of a gentleman who represents in his native State all that Mr. Voorhees does not stand for, thereby courting the criticism which necessarily follows.

General Harrison was a good, brave, loyal In-diana soldier at the front doing valiant service againt the rebellion during the was. Mr. Voorhees was a "fire in the rear" copperhead, striv-ing to make successful the Southern rebellion during the same period. Is it therefore natural probably, that he should regard General Harrison as a "political bigot;" and he goes into the lines of his former Southern Confederacy to find an audience sufficiently ignorant and prejudiced to make the slander stick. He does not dare to make the charge in Indiana where both men are known, and where the life record of each is an open book. But he hunts through the pine forests and eypress swamps of the South until he finds an audience ignorant, depraved, vindictive-Democratic in short-and then launches his arrow of vituperation, serenely secure in the knowledge that his lie will be eagerly swallowed, and will go on propagating

unti! the election is over. Senator Voornees has borne the reputation of being a comparatively good-hearted, well meaning man. But the public estimate of his character will bear revision, it seems. People laughed at the trouncing given him by Senator Ingalls, but after reading the vindictive extracts above quoted, many will be ready to hope that the Kansas Senator may be induced to continue to throw the light of history upon the record of this man who is so ready to cast imputations upon others.

A Self-Seeking President.

Boston Advertiser. What power confided to him has he ever permitted to go unused, what solemn pledge to remain unbroken when he had a personal advantage to gain? If Mr. Cleveland in violation of the most sacred obligations used the public offices to advance his political fortunes, if he has shifted his attitude upon every other great public question in an attempt to get votes for a second term, does any one imagine that on the very eve of the election be will lose his unspeakable interest in himself and will use these great powers he asks for simply as a public trusteef If his request shall be granted, great transportation lines, the fortunes of princely merchants, many vast interests will be placed completely in his power. Has his official conduct been such that no one would fear the use of this giant's strength to coerce these great interests into his support? At least has it been such that those whose interests were in his hands would be likely to act and speak with entire freedom, if they were politically opposed to him? If any such a law as the President asks for shall be passed, at least let it not take effect before the first of January next.

A Remarkable Gathering.

There was a remarkable Republican meeting in Poughkeepsie last evening, when 3,000 persons listened to addresses in favor of Harrison and Morton by life-long Democrats. The speakers were ex-Mayor Jacob B. Carpenter, who four years ago stumped Dutchess county for Cleveland; ex-Mayor Swan, till now a stanch Democrat, and ex-Senator Benjamin Ray, of Hudson, until this time a leading Democrat in Columbia county. The chairman was George Hughes, a prominent merchant and Democrat of Poughkeepsie; on the platform among others was James H. Seaman, a Democratic war-horse, and many well-known Democrats were among the vice-presidents and secretaries and in the audience, all strongly for the cause of protection and determined to vote for Harrison and Morton.

A Chicago Problem.

Chicago Tribune. What is a man to do if a woman calls him names and slaps his face on a street-car? If he hits her back the police arrest him; if he gets off the car he loses his ride; and if he appeals to the conductor the latter refuses to help him. Surely the ordinary rules of courtesy should be suspended when a woman punches a man in the eye, and he should be permitted to hit her back. If woman is to be emancipated man should be

Protect Your Own Wives.

Brooklyn Daily Times, Mrs. Cleveland is a charming lady, but not kive ner a new lour years, lease of the White House can an intelligent American workman vote to reduce his own wife to poverty.

Where He Was Mistaken.

Philadelphia Press. Secretary Bayard made a great mistake in assuming that the American codfish was a THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Talks of Timber Depredations,

and Politics Come in Incidentally. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Mr. Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Senate bill to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon, and gave notice that in a few days he would ask the Senate to take it up for consideration. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart, calling for copies of reports, affidavits and communications, on which the Commissioner of the General Land Office based his letter to Mr. Burnes on the subject of timber depredations, was then taken

Mr. Beck suggested the insertion of the words "if not incompatible with the public interests." Mr. Stewart objected to the proposed amend-

Mr. Beck intimated that the publication of the documents might be prejudicial to the government in certain suits brought by it against corporations, one of them a foreign-born cor-

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words, "except such as ought to be withheld for purposes of justice." Mr. Stewart said that the letter of the com-

missioner was the third raid made on the miners in recent years. The discussion was interrupted in order to act upon a proposition for another conference on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Allison called attention to the fact that while the House only insisted on its disagreement to four amendments, all the other amendments were "in the air," the House having disagreed to the conference report. The presiding officer gave it as his opinion that all the amendments were still open to conference, the four enumerated, as well as the other thirty-four. A new conference was agreed

Mr. Allison presented a conference report on the sundry civil bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. A bill was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and

remove timber from the public domain for min-

to, and Senators Allison, Plumb and Gorman

were appointed conferees.

ing and domestic purposes. Mr. Stewart proceeded with his remarks in support of his resolution. Senators sometimes wondered, he said, how Mr. Blaine had become so popular in the Western country. It was ewing to two speeches which he had made in the Senate. One was a speech in which he recognized the fact that the people on the Fi cific coast could not live in company with the Chinese, and the other was a speech in favor of the people of Montana when they were deprived of wood by a new construction of the law given by Mr. Schurz when Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Blaine had then come to the rescue, and had defended them in a speech, from which he [Mr. Stewart | read some extracts. Mr. Stockslager, be said, had attempted to make a political question out of the matter; and his insinuations in the letter to Mr. Burnes as to his [Mr. Stewart's] motives were false from beginning to end.

After a long discussion, in which Mr. Teller referred to the bill reported by him this morning on the subject, and which, he said, proposed to allow miners to cut wood, under license, the amendment was agreed to and the resolution The Senate then proceeded to consideration of

the report of the judiciary committee on the

Jackson, Miss., election, and Mr. Wilson, of

Iowa, continued the remarks begun by him last Thursday. Speaking of the approaching presidential election, Mr. Wilson said that if the Democratic party should win success there, that party would do more in the future than it had done in the past in reference to the non enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Its success would in all probability put that party in possession of majorities in both houses of Congress; and that party would, in one way or another, obtain a majority of the members of the Supreme Court within the next four years. With those conditions established, what, he asked, could stay the overthrow of those amendments so much desired by the solid South, which constituted the dominant wing and force of the Democratic party. Mr. Wilson proceeded to contrast the votes at elections in Southern and Northern States, and said that in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina the average number of votes that would be cast for presidential electors, based on the election of Representatives in 1888, would be about 4,966, as against 33,742 in the Republican State of lows. He quoted Mr. Lamar as saying to the Senate that no one should speak, in his presence, of Jefferson Davis as a traitor, without the statement meeting his stern denial; and said that the time may come when a majority of justices on the Supreme Court might hold the same view. Coming down to the Jackson, Miss., election, Mr. Wilson described the scenes which occurred at that time, read from the testimony as to the threats made against colored voters and as to their exclusion from the polls in carrying out the determination to make it "a white man's election." A good deal had been heard recently, Mr. Wilson said, about the new force called trusts. They were being most vigorously denounced, and deserved to be, as unlawful conspiracies against the public welfare. But these business trusts were not the only trusts that should attract attention and obtain remedial legislation. The political trust was one quite as injurious. If this political trust was successful, and every citizen protected in the enjoyment of his right to vote, the power of the Democratic party in the United States would be put an end to, and the rule of

the solid South would be broken. Mr. Walthall complained of the periodical arraignment of the Southern people for alleged offenses that are clearly outside of the sphere of federal legislation. These attacks, he said, were unaccompanied by any plan of remedy or redress. They had borne no fruit but criminations and recriminations, and had had no effect but to delay the era of good will among the re-united people which had happily come in spite of them. Such attacks might always be expected when there was any important political campaign pending or approaching. Their purpose always was to gain for the dominant party some political advantage by the dissemination of partisan reports and bitter sectional speeches. The substantial advancement made by the negroes in the South showed how the Southern people had met the race issue. As a rule the colored people, when left free from external influences, had done well. Bad men had sometimes, for political and personal advantages, excited their prejudices and passions and had arrayed them against their white neighbors. But still it was a fact that the two races in Mississippi-as elsewhere in the South-had generally approached each other in a spirit of mutual concession, and were tending towards barmonious co-operation. If that movement succeeded, the peril of race antagonism might possibly disappear. He did not believe that there was a Senator present who, if he lived in Mississippi, would not strive to avert from the white people of that State the curse of negro

At the close of Mr. Walthall's speech the report went over without action. Adjourned. Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, called attention to some remarks made by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, on the 20th inst., in which that gentleman stated that in the Fortysixth Congress, a motion, made by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to lay on the table a bill to enforce the eight-hour law, was carried, and that among the Republicans voting for it was Levi P. Morton. The gentleman had made a statement exactly contrary to the facts as far as Mr. Morton was concerned. He had examined the journal, and found that Mr. Morton had not voted on the motion, although the gentleman stated that he had.

Mr. Bynum produced the Congressianal Record of the Forty-sixth Congress to show that on a motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the eight-hour bill was laid on the table, Mr. Morton had voted yes. Mr. Cannon suggested that the Record was not the highest authority. The journal was the

highest authority. He inquired whether, when the gentleman made the statement, he did not know that the journal showed to the contrary?
[Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Bynum replied that he had gone to the Record to find the vote, and he believed the

Record to be correct and right. Mr. Cannon reiterated his question as to whether the gentleman had not known the journal would show the contrary to his statement! Mr. Bynum replied that the Record showed that Mr. Morton voted in the affirmative on the motion to table the motion to reconsider. Now the gentleman tried to palm off the journal as against the Record.

Mr. Cannon persisted in his query as to

whether the gentleman had not known that the journal showed the contrary. Mr. Bynum replied that he had not examined the journal. He had examined the Record. Mr. Cannon declared that the gentleman's statement touching the vote of Mr. Morton was not true. It falsified the record. He [Mr. Cannon] was responsible for his own vote, but would never rise in his place in the House and misstate the record, and when his attention was called to the misstatement, resort to pettifogging instead of rising in his place and ac-knowledging his mistake and begging the coun-

try's pardon and Mr. Morton's pardon. [Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Bynum-Do you say I misstated the rec-

Mr. Cannon-Yes. Mr. Bynum-I have this Record (holding it up), and you dare not quote from it. Mr. Cannon declared that the journal of the House was the proper authority.

Mr. Bynum reasserted that members always examined the Record and not the journal to see if they were correctly recorded. If a member had voted one way and desired to be recorded another way, he would seek out the journal to make the change, and possibly this might be so in the present case. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

The matter was then dropped, and the Speaker laid before the House a number of telegrams from absent members asking for extension of leave on account of sickness. Their requests were complied with. The Speaker laid before the House the re-

quests of Messrs. Hovey and Matson, the rival candidates for the governorship of Indiana, for leave of absence for fifteen days "on account of important business." The requests caused a laugh, but Mr. O'Neill

of Missouri objected to them on the ground that the House onght not to grant leaves for political reasons, after having on Saturday revoked all Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, thought that

the Indiana campaign had been fought out long enough on the floor of the House, and he favored transferring the fight to Indiana. He. therefore, moved that the leaves be granted, which motion prevailed. Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the

deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Dibbell, of South Carolina, made an unsuccessful appeal to Mr. Burnes to allow the bill to go over until to-morrow, when many of the friends of the French spoliation claims would be present, and the motion was agreed to by a bare quorum, the vote standing-yeas, 160; nays, 4.

In committee, the chairman (Mr. Springer) stated the pending question to be on the appeal from the decision of the Chair ruling the French spoliation claims section out of the bill. After an hour and more the vote of a quorum was secured, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 105 to 59. So the provision was eliminated from the bill.

By unanimous consent the floor was accorded to Mr. Yost, of Virginia, who made an exhaustive speech in favor of the Blair educational bill, and charged its failure of passage to the Democratic party. He quoted from a speech made during the last Virginia campaign by Senator Daniel to the effect that the Blair bill had been defeated in the Forty-ninth Congress by Speaker Carlisle, and that because of that action he, as a Representative of Virginia, had refused to vote for the usual resolution of thanks tendered to the Speaker at the end of the Congress. Yet the same gentleman had been re-elected Speaker of the Fiftieth Congress by the votes of Democratic members from Virginia, and he had again had the power to constitute the committee on education so as to defeat the measure.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, took the floor to reply. Everybody, he said, understood the purpose of his colleague's speech. The gentleman's opponent was in the field, and it became necessary for him to deliver a political speech to be used in the campaign. Mr. Wise read the list of Democratic Senators who voted for the Blair bill, in February last, and of the Republican Senators who had voted against it. Among those latter were Messra. Frye (Blaine's Senator), Hale (another of Blaine's Senators) and Ingalls, the man who, it was said, was going to command the United States forces in case of war with Great Britain. [Laughter.] It was the height of audacity to endeavor to make a party question of the Blair

bill. It was not a party question. Mr. Yost [who was occupying a seat on the Democratic side rose to raply, but his voice was drowned in cries for the regular order from the Democratic side. However, he held his ground, and entered into a noisy and unintelligible colloquy with Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, while the members gathered around the disputants and encouraged them with laughter and applause. For some moments the chairman and his gavel were unavailing in quelling the tumult, and the services of the Sergeant-atarms were called into requisition, but they were not required, for Mr. Yost, suddenly awakening to the consciousness that he was out of order, courteously begged the Chair's pardon and returned to his seat on the Republican side. Mr. Burnes moved that the committee rise

and report the deficiency bill to the House. Several efforts were made by the friends of the French spoliation claims to incorporate in the report a statement of the action of the committee on the provision for their payment, in order that that action might be passed upon by all propositions to that end. Mr. Burnes's motion was agreed to, and the

chairman reported to the Speaker that the committee had agreed to the bill with certain amend-Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, raised the point of order that the fourth section (the claims section) was still a part of the bill, and that the

decision of the chairman must be passed on by The Speaker overruled the point of order, colding that the chairman had the same power in deciding points of order in the committee as

the Speaker had in the House. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, moved to retee on appropriations to report it back without the fourth section, and to report the subjectmatter of that section in a separate bill. This motion was ruled out of order, and the deficiency bill (without the spoliation section) was

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President, for a given period, to suspend the duty on cotton bagging. Referred. The House then adjourned.

Cleveland and His Message.

Boston Advertiser. The President has just framed a powerful indictment against himself. He has shown a case which demanded of a patriotic executive an exercise of the last power given him by the laws, and instead of calling one of them into action, he has been playing with diplomacy and pur-chasing anew, at the price of American rights, privileges which he admits we were already entitled to by the weight of a thousand consid-

It is an insult to the American people, only equaled by the indignity which the treaty would have put upon them, to ask them to believe that, having negotiated in vain, he will now try a manly assertion of our rights. That is a transparent artifice. Did the treaty attempt to secure to our commerce the equal standing with Canadian traffic in the Welland canal, which that traffic enjoys with ours in the Sault Ste. Marie? Did it deal with the refusal of the Dominion government to prevent millions of bushels of grain to be shipped from Manitoba in bond over American railroads while its own roads were enjoying unrestricted rights of carrying American produce? Did it even attempt to offset the right of transshipment of a few hurried thousand dollars' worth of fish against the right of earriage in bond of many million dollars' worth of Canadian property a cross our territory! Not one of these things did the treaty attempt to do. It simply provided that the right of transchipment and the privilege of buying provisions and supplies in Canadian ports, and portions of the high seas set off by the treaty as Canadian waters, should be purchased by the concession of free fish! And it is only necessary to add that the price paid would make it unnecessary for us ever to exercise this precious privilege, and that it would probably have the effect of sweeping our fishermen from the

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Aug. 27, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætns

Henry F. Moews to Charles Moews, lot 118, in Ruddell's Glenwood adition.... \$190.00 Edward Branham to Cornelia P. Curtis, lot 69, in Fletcher's Woodlawn addition Mary McTaggart to Wm. T. Long, lot 6, in Ray's subdivision of lots 21 to 26 of 700.00 Crane's subdivision, in outlot 158.... Henry Suhr to Jacob Wilgus, lot 34, and part of 35, in McCarty's subdivision of 800.00 part of lots 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Klingensmith's addition to New Au-Nathan G. Klingensmith to Jesse A. Avery, part of lots 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Klingensmith's addition to New 1,200.00 Augusta
Geo. Wm. Seibert to Elizabeth A. Collins,
lot 15, in square 12, in S. A. Fletcher,
jr.'s northeast addition
Phillip Franklin to Wm. Toben, lot 40,
in block 19, in North Indianapolis... 1,000.00 980.60 35.00 Harry J. Milligan, trustee, to Nettie L. Campbell, lot 19, in square 2, of the Indianapolis Car Company's addition.

Louisa Darcy to Mary J. Hackersmith,
lot 9, in Fiscus's subdivision of block
21, Johnson's heirs' addition.......

James Stamm to Henry P. Todd, lot 27,
in Olleman's subdivision of block 8, in
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